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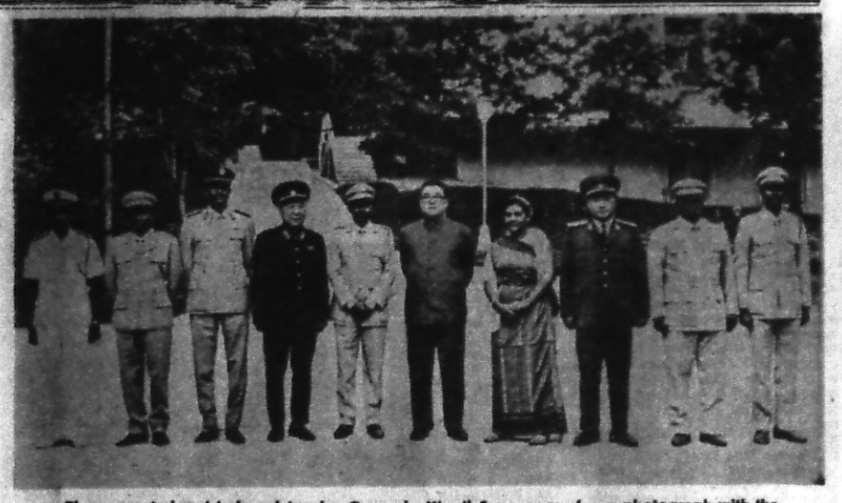
The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the parliamentary delegation of the State of Kuwait after receiving it



The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses for a photograph with the military delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic after receiving it

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Parliamentary Delegation of State of Kuwait

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 24 the visiting parliamentary delegation of the State of Kuwait.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Yousuf Khalid Al-Mukhlid, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the State of Kuwait.

Also present there was Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Arranges Luncheon in Honour of Parliamentary Delegation of State of Kuwait

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arranged on July 24 a luncheon in honour of the visiting parliamentary delegation of the State of Kuwait.

Invited to the luncheon were Yousuf Khalid Al-Mukhlid, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament of the State of Kuwait, who is heading the delegation, and his wife and members of the delegation.

Present on the occasion was Comrade Kim Song Ae.

Also present there was Kang Ryang Uk, Vice-President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Military Delegation of Somali Democratic Republic

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Head of State and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received on July 25 the visiting military delegation of the Somali Democratic Republic.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samater, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Secretary of State for Defence of the SDR.

Also present there were Comrade General Choe Hyon, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of National Defence; and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a cordial and friendly conversation with the guests.

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Invited to the luncheon were Brigadier General Mohamed Ali Samater, Vice-President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council and Secretary of State for Defence of the SDR, who is heading the delegation, and his wife and members of the delegation.

Also present there were Comrade General Choe Hyon, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of National Defence; and Lieutenant General Chang Jong Hwan, Vice-Minister of National Defence.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Choi Yong Kun**, President of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Fidel Castro Ruz**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Prime Minister of the Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba, and Comrade **Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado**, President of the Republic of Cuba, on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the July 26 armed uprising of the Cuban people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic o Korea, received telegrams of greetings from **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression army from south Korea.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages from **Houari Boumedienne**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Premier of the Cabinet of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, and Major General **Mohamed Siad Barre**, President of the Supreme Revolutionary Council of the Somali Democratic Republic, which supported and welcomed the joint statement of the north and the south.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message of thanks sent by **Abdul Fattah Ismail**, Secretary General of the Central Committee of the National Front, Member of the Presidential Council and President of the Presidium of the Provisional People's Supreme Council, of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, upon leaving our country after the conclusion of his visit.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent messages of greetings to **Ibrahim Nasir**, President of the Republic of the Maldive Islands, on the occasion of the seventh anniversary of independence of the Maldive Islands, and to **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia, on the occasion of the independence day of Liberia.

Great Literature Which Opened New Phase

in the Development of the International Situation and the Accomplishment of the Cause of National Reunification

A central meeting was held on August 4 in Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, to give a lecture on the occasion of the first anniversary of the publication of the historic speech "the Common Struggle of the Revolutionary Peoples of Asia against U.S. Imperialism Will Surely Win Victory" made by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, on August 6, 1971.

Placed respectfully on the platform was a portrait of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, genius of revolution and the sun of the nation, who is possessed of the great revolutionary ideas and revolutionary theories, brilliant strategy and tactics and outstanding art of leadership, infinite magnanimity and influence.

A lecture was given on the subject "The speech made by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on August 6, 1971 is a great literature which opened a new phase in the development of the international situation and the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification."

The lecturer said that in his August 6 speech the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a most correct assessment of the prevailing situation and opened a way to north-south negotiations.

The Leader, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the rapid changes in the general international situation in recent years and the ensuing complex internal and external situation, gave an allround exposition of the important problems arising in the development of the world revolution and the promotion of the victory of the cause of our revolution, the lecturer noted, and went on:

When the international situation became very serious and complicated following the announcement of the plan of Nixon the rascal, the war-like boss of U.S. imperialism, to visit China, which was the focus of world public opinion last year, the Leader made a scientific appraisal of the situation with his insight of genius.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, pointed out:

"Nixon's visit to China is not a march of a victor but a trip of the defeated, and it fully reflects the declining fate of U.S. imperialism. This is a great victory of the Chinese people and a victory of the world revolutionary people."

"In the last analysis, Nixon is going to turn up in Peking with a white flag just as the U.S. imperialist aggressors who suffered a defeat in the Korean war in the past came out to Panmunjom with a white flag."

On the basis of his allround analysis of the general crisis of imperialism, the internal and external crisis of U.S. imperialism in particular, which is the irresistible main trend of the development of the situation in our era, the Leader made clear that Nixon's visit to China is a trip of the defeated and a mendicant diplomacy, an expression of the sinister double-dealing tactics and a crafty peace stratagem, the lecturer stressed.

The visit of the U.S. imperialists to China with a white flag meant that their hostile policy of isolating and blockading the People's Republic of China went totally bankrupt and denoted that the U.S. imperialists bent the knee before the mighty anti-imperialist forces of the world, he noted, and continued:

Basing himself on a correct judgement of the present international situation, the Leader indicated the general orientation and concrete way of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle meaning that it is necessary to heighten vigilance against the two-faced tactics of the U.S. imperialists and cut off the last windpipe of the scoundrels rushing headlong to their doom.

The lecturer said that the Leader also put forward a new line for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country with an insight into the internal and external situation which was rapidly changing and developing.

He quoted the teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung that **"we are ready to come in touch at any time with all political parties including the Democratic Republican Party, social organizations and individual personages in south Korea."**

This line put forth by the Leader, he said, is a wise line which makes it possible to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country independently by the united efforts of the nation rejecting the interference of any outside forces and provides its practical possibility. The lecturer explained in a deepgoing way the correctness and invincible vitality of this line and its tremendous significance in exerting great influence on the development of the world revolutionary movement and the general international relations and in promoting the revolutionary cause of our people.

By wisely leading the struggle for the implementation of the new line propounded in the August 6 speech, the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung opened a favourable phase for national reunification, the lecturer emphasized, and pointed out:

The north-south joint statement based on the three principles of national reunification laid down by the Leader was issued and a new turn was brought about in the struggle of our people for independent, peaceful reunification under his wise leadership in less than one year after the publication of the historic speech of the Leader.

He noted that the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, always directing deep concern to the question of reunification up to this day from the first days of the division of the country, has put forth most correct lines and ways to achieve reunification in conformity with the desire of the entire people and the interests of the nation and has exerted all his efforts for their implementation.

The Leader reclarified the principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and the lines and ways of national reunification adhered to by our Party and government in his August 6 speech and in a series of talks with foreign reporters, and eventually made a breakthrough for national reunification with his wise leadership.

Citing concrete instances the lecturer pointed to the fact that the new line of national reunification put forth by the Leader has touched off waves of repercussions and evoked unanimous support among our people and the world people as it reflected most correctly the trend of the general situation of the world, the objective requirements of the situation in our country and the aspiration of our people and the whole nation.

All these wise lines which ensured such brilliant victory in the past could be put forth and implemented only by the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution and a great strategist, the lecturer declared, and said with high pride: No people in the world are so happy as our people who have the sagacious Leader and fight as his revolutionary soldiers.

Today our people, he said, are vigorously fighting to further consolidate the great success brought about by the historic August 6 speech of the Leader and achieve the great cause of national reunification. The U.S. imperialists and their followers who are resorting to all intrigues and schemes to hamper this struggle will surely go to ruin, the lecturer said with emphasis.

The entire attendants of the lecture meeting renewed their firm determination to accelerate the historic cause of national reunification along the one road of victory indicated by the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, rallying themselves close around him.

Similar meetings took place in all provinces (cities under the central authority), cities and counties (districts).

Theoretical and Practical Weapon for the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

The Work of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" Evokes Repercussions among the World People

"Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," the treatise personally written by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, is producing ever greater repercussions among world revolutionary peoples.

"A Fighting Programme of World Revolutionary Peoples"

An Iraqi paper **Baghdad Observer** published this treatise, carrying respectfully the portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader.

In its preface the paper said: "...This treatise is a textbook for struggle and powerful ideological and theoretical weapon which gives a boundless courage and confidence to the peoples of the three continents and other revolutionary people who have turned out in the sacred struggle for sweeping away, once and for all, U.S. imperialism, the chieftain of aggression and war. It is the greatest Marxist-Leninist literature of our time that elucidates the correctest strategic line and practical ways to defeat U.S. imperialism by forming a broad anti-U.S. united front and concentrating attack on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism, and to accelerate the final victory of the world revolution. And it is the most valuable historic document that clearly indicates the road of struggle to the world revolutionaries."

Lamadan Muhammad Nur, Secretary and member of the Headquaters of the Eritrean Liberation Front and Member of the Political Committee in charge of the Southern Part, stressed:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung indicated the orientation of struggle to the world people making revolution by publishing his valuable work 'Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle.'

"This work offers a living theoretical guide for the sacred struggle of the people and shows practical milestones in the struggle of the masses."

In their letter to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, Latin-American youths said: "Your great revolutionary idea on the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. joint action and anti-U.S. united front serves as the fighting programme of the world revolutionary people—a thorough-going anti-imperialist, revolutionary idea that the force of U.S. imperialism can be dispersed and weakened to the maximum and defeated by decisively superior forces only when it is totally isolated and attacked by united forces of the revolutionary peoples everywhere it stretches its tentacles of aggression."

A public figure in Algeria stressed: "As the treatise is full of truth, it will guide us revolutionary people in our anti-imperialist struggle for long time to come, until imperialism is blotted out from the face of the earth."

Kenjuro Yanagida, a Japanese philosopher, said: "I believe that the treatise of Premier Kim Il Sung is the most correct and concrete application of Marxism-Leninism to the present international situation and represents the highest attainment of the modern times in theory and in practice."

"We Will Fight Until U.S. Imperialism Is Swept from the Face of the Earth"

Noke Molia, a representative of the African People's Union of Zimbabwe, emphasized:

"In order to build new Asia, new Africa and new Latin America, independent and rich and powerful, we must, first of all, study the work of Premier Kim Il Sung 'Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle' and march forward along the road indicated by him. There is no other way. Only when we take this very road, we will triumph."

The African students studying in Cuba held a forum on "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" and adopted a letter to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The letter said:

"Your treatise is a document of great theoretical and practical significance which set forth the correctest strategy and tactics for anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle in keeping with the demand of the modern times—a revolutionary and militant literature which made a great contribution to the Marxist-Leninist treasure house.

"Indeed, your treatise serves as a lighthouse illumining a road of struggle, a powerful weapon of struggle, a sure guarantee for victory and bright future for the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples who are stubbornly struggling against imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism."

A letter to the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung from the workers of the Betu Match Factory in the People's Republic of the Congo said:

"Today, the revolutionary nations in the world are vigorously marching forward holding higher the banner of struggle, encouraged by your strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

"This strategy of yours means a strategy of victory to all the revolutionary people of the world and a bomb giving death and defeat to the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism.

"We will more vigorously march ahead following the banner of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle upheld by you."

In their letter to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the tri-continental students studying in Europe wrote:

"We young generations, tri-continental vanguards, will fight until U.S. imperialism is destroyed off the globe, true to your brilliant strategy of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle."

Changsong Prospering under the

The Past and Present of Changsong County

Changsong county, North Pyongan Province, is in the northwestern fringe of our country, surrounded by a chain of heaven-kissing mountains including the 1,470-metre high Piraebong hill. The mountain area accounts for 95 per cent of the total acreage of the county. The farmland is only 5 per cent. On top of this, stony plots with steep gradients cover more than half of the arable land. As a matter of course, the peasants usually had very poor crops. To this barren land people were sent in exile under the feudal rule of the Li Dynasty. The Japanese imperialists, who had occupied our country, exploited the peasants so harshly that their living became increasingly difficult.

The Japanese imperialists dammed up a nearby river to build a hydropower station. As a result, a 400-*ri* expanse of the plains was submerged beneath water. Many peasants lost their plots, houses and properties. They found no other alternative but to evacuate deeper in the recesses of mountains, where they built cottages and lived on edible herbs, acorn, pine tree bark and the like. Their life was quite miserable, no better than death.

The people in Changsong had lived in poverty and humiliation from generation to generation. It was the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who paved the way for them to live a genuine life.

He liberated the country and distributed the land to make them its owners. Besides, he had agricultural co-operation enforced, which enabled them to work as best they can, embraced in co-op farms.

In order to provide them with a decent life the Leader gave on-the-spot guidance in the work of the county on more than 400 occasions and personally convened the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries in August 1962.

At the Conference he set forth the policy of enhancing the role of the county and further developing local industry and agriculture for marked improvement of the people's living standards.

The people in Changsong worked with energy to carry out his instructions given at the Conference and in his on-the-spot guidance, and converted their county into a mountainous paradise.

Natural Resources of "Golden Hills" Pay Off

During his on-the-spot guidance in the work of Changsong county the Leader instructed, to this effect:

...You must make best use of the mountains in mountainous areas and turn the sea to good account in coastal areas.

The mountains in a place like here all mean money...

Mountains in Changsong are rich in natural resources. Wild fruits, edible herbs and other things for industrial raw materials are inexhaustible.

If local industry is developed through the exploitation of such natural resources, the mountain folks can live as affluent a life as in the towns and plains.

The Leader taught the people in Changsong in concrete terms how to set up processing factories with those natural resources as raw materials and how to build them with locally-available materials and even designated on the spot the sites for them.

As instructed by the Leader, in 1958 the people in Changsong county began to build in the mountainous area for the first time locally-run factories one after another such as textile, food-processing, paper-making and furniture factories. These factories, put into operation with old-fashioned equipment, made rapid development and their foundations became considerably solid a few years later. At the Changsong Joint Conference, the Leader put forward a series of measures to mechanize the production processes to a greater extent and build solid bases of raw materials with a view to developing local industry on to a higher phase. According to these measures, the local industry factories in the county stepped up the technical revolution, introducing mechanization and automation in their production processes step by step. More factories having been built, the county has now a large number of modernly-equipped locally-run factories. Textiles, candy, paper, etc., which had to be brought in from the towns before, are all manufactured by the factories in the county themselves.

The Premier at Changsong

The food-processing factory produces a variety of food and drinks, among them sweets and cooling beverages, by making use of wild grape and other wild fruits and edible herbs abundant in the mountains, and the textile factory turns out as much fabrics as can be supplied to all inhabitants in the county—30 metres per capita annually.

In response to the Leader's teaching, the people in the county created mountain bases for production of various raw materials needed in the development of local industry.

The locally-run industry in Changsong county kept developing in reliance on the stable and solid raw material bases, and its output steadily increased and the variety of products expanded.

The foodstuffs and daily necessities of over 500 assortments produced in the county are enough to meet the demand of its population. So, part of the surplus goods goes to other counties, and some kinds of products are exported.

The Leader did not merely regard the mountain resources as raw materials of local industry.

Saying that the people in mountain villages must develop animal husbandry by using the natural resources if they want to be well off, the Leader instructed in the following vein:

...In the mountainous areas like Changsong, animal husbandry must be developed by all means with the main stress on raising grass-eating, domestic animals....

The Leader pointed out that in the areas like Changsong which has rugged mountains domestic animals must be depastured not in large but in small groups, and he indicated specific ways for breeding them. Further, he personally sent to this county many domestic animals, sheep and goats included.

The people in Changsong tended well the domestic animals symbolic of the Leader's favour. They continued to propagate cattle, sheep, goats and geese, feeding them bush clover, arrow root and acacia which are abundantly found in mountains.

In 1961 the number of big domestic animals per 100 households reached 545, and it has now doubled as against 1962, the year of the Changsong Joint Conference.

Everyone Has Become a "Well-to-do Middle Peasant"

The Leader instructed that the development of farming, along with the best use of mountain resources, was essential to bringing an abundant life to the mountain folks.

He clearly indicated the correct orientation of distributing highly productive crops to suit the soil and climatic conditions of the region.

True to the instruction, the people in Changsong put stress on maize cultivation and made great innovations in this field.

They also began to grow rice.

The place was formerly known to be unfit for rice cultivation.

In an effort to produce rice, however, people reclaimed land to get small and dish-shaped paddies, wherever they had a spring, and they made use of every single drop of its water in this undertaking.

Rice obtained with such a great difficulty was kept in store to be offered on the altar for their ancestors who had never eaten rice during their lifetime.

The Premier turned into reality their age-old aspiration—thirst for rice.

He instructed to the following effect:

...To eat rice is a cherished desire of the Koreans. This desire must be gratified.

Rice paddies, even though small, should be created as far as possible. In principle, this project should be undertaken by each *ri*....

Following the instruction of the Leader, the people in Changsong laid on electricity, built waterways, readjusted land and made rice paddies, with the help of bulldozers and excavators.

Shallow ditches were made to hold water for some time to increase its temperature before it spreads over each paddy. This helped rice to grow in the adverse climate. Drawing on this experience, they built terraced paddies on the high ground as well as the low ground and set up multi-stage pumping stations to lift water.

They have thus become able to cultivate rice and eat rice thanks to the Leader.

Rice farming made yearly progress, and last year they harvested four tons of rice per *chongbo*.

The yields of maize and other crops in this county have also grown every year.

Now the county's total output of grain is four times greater than what it was ten years ago.

They had to do backbreaking work before, but now they are working easily with various farm machines sent personally by the Leader and increasing production.

Besides maize and rice, red pepper has done well.

The development of pepper growing and other sideline jobs led to a remarkable increase in the share of cash income.

The amount of cash income per household last year exceeded the mark of 2,000 won.

Now the people in Changsong say with pride that their living standard has reached the level of former well-to-do middle peasants.

(Continued on Page 3)

A Story of Apricot

Changsong county, located in a highland of cold climate, was long since known to be unfit for fruit-growing.

Mountain cranberries, wild grapes, acorns and other wild fruits were all that grew in this part of the country.

So, in the past the people there seldom had delicious fruits to eat.

But now, things have become different. With the advent of spring, the county turns gorgeous with the blossoms of apricot, pear, plum and cherry, and in autumn trees heavily laden with fruits add to the beauty of the landscape of "golden hills."

Whenever I see the fruit-trees in the beautiful autumn tints, I look back upon the event that took place one day in the summer of 1961. That day an assistant to the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to our county.

He put out a big box before us and said that he brought with him a present the Premier personally sent to us people of Changsong.

We opened the box carefully and found a spray of apricot with fresh green leaves and plumpy fruits, the like of which we had never seen. We were too delighted to speak at the unexpected gift. Presently he explained to us how the apricot raised in Hoeryong county, North Hamgyong Province came all the way to Changsong.

During his on-the-spot guidance to North Hamgyong Province a few years before, the Premier learned that there had been plenty of apricot trees in Hoeryong county but few of them now survived, for the Japanese imperialist invaders had felled them at random.

He showed the local farmers the ways to multiply the fruit-trees.

The farmers did just as told by the Premier, and a few years later they became able to harvest the fruit in abundance.

They wanted to convey the joy of success to the Premier and sent him the spray of apricot laden with fruits.

Receiving the apricot full of meaning, the Premier thought of people in Changsong.

In order to turn the remote highland known to be unfit for human habitation into a place as good as plains or urban areas, the Premier had visited the county every year and taught the people there kindly how to lay the foundations of farming and stockbreeding, how to build factories and where and how to develop education, culture and public health.

Under his benevolent care the life of the county folks had improved and they had come free of the worries of food, clothing and housing. But, like a father who is eager to bring greater happiness to his children, the Premier had not been satisfied with that and had kept thinking that the highlanders should have enough fruits to eat. Now he sent the apricot, saying that the problem of fruits should be solved without delay.

Could a real father's love be warmer than his?

With an immense joy of receiving the Premier's gift we buckled down to work with the greatest zeal.

That autumn he personally saw to it that the farmers in Hoeryong county sent some two thousands of apricot saplings to us.

Moved by his eagerness to bring a better life to the mountain folks, we planted them in farmlands, in the compounds of offices and enterprises and around the playgrounds of schools and tended them with utmost care.

Lacking experience in fruit-growing, however, we were not much successful; some were nipped by the frost and others turned yellow and withered due to our wrong application of manure.

We were awfully sorry.

We were at a loss what to do.

The next year the Premier came to our county for his on-the-spot guidance. Having learned how we did it bad, he said that it was not an easy job to provide mountain folks with fruits. Later he himself planted some of apricot trees in his garden and made experiments.

His experiments proved that the fruit-growing was quite possible even in the climatic conditions of Changsong. Then, he again sent more than 5,000 saplings.

He again came to our county in person and explained in detail how to plant them, what fertilizer to apply, and even how to prop them.

Deeply moved by his infinite parental love, we tended the fruit trees with all care, watering them in every morning and evening.

Now the apricot flourishes throughout the land of Changsong and we gather in copious fruits every year. This is an asset that will be handed down generation after generation.

This is only one of so many instances of the parental Leader's deep consideration for us mountain folks. Indeed, the Premier has bestowed immeasurable care and benevolence on us. Today our land of Changsong has changed beyond recognition and the people are leading as happy and cultured a life as the plain inhabitants under his wise guidance and great love.

Kim Myong Suk

Historic Meeting That Led Anti-Japanese National Liberation Struggle to New Upsurge

On the Occasion of the 35th Anniversary of the Meeting of Commanding Personnel and Soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army

Our people observe the meaningful 35th anniversary of the meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army which was of great historic significance in the development of the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle in our country.

The meeting was held in August 1937 under the personal guidance of the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung and in September that year he made an appeal to the entire Korean people. The meeting and appeal were of weighty significance in leading to a new upswing the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its axis and hastening the defeat of Japanese imperialism.

The Japanese imperialists had long prepared themselves for aggression on the continent and launched attack on the mainland of China in July 1937.

In order to secure manpower and material resources for the aggressive war, the Japanese imperialists intensified their colonial plunder and fascist repression of the Korean people as never before.

In particular, for the "security of the rear" they carried on "punitive operations" against the Korean People's Revolutionary Army on an unprecedented scale and made a sweeping roundup to destroy the revolutionary organizations and kill people.

The Korean revolution was faced with a stern ordeal, indeed.

Just at that moment, in order to cope with the rapidly changing situation, the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung convened the meeting and in his speech he set forth the clear-cut tasks for leading the Korean revolution to a continued upsurge and actively speeding up the restoration of the fatherland.

Making a scientific analysis of the internal and external situation following the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war and of the aggressive nature of Japanese imperialism and its political, economic and military vulnerability in this war, he pointed out that the Japanese imperialists seemed to be maintaining a superior position in the war at present but the war would only hasten its doom.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung said in the following vein:

...From hour to hour, from day to day the internal contradictions of the enemy will become sharper and our revolutionary forces unite closer; the Japanese troops will become weaker and our revolutionary army stronger; the manpower and material resources of the enemy will be exhausted and more and more people participate in our struggle, and we will attain final victory....

Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the downfall of Japanese imperialism and the victory of the Korean revolution were an unquestionable truth and that the victory would not come of its own accord but it should be won only through the struggle. And he put forward new tasks of struggle for hastening the victory.

Saying that an important task before us at present was to organize and unite the entire people in the anti-Japanese national united front, he stressed that for the purpose commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army should advance into the homeland, enlarge organizations of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and more vigorously organize and mobilize the people to the anti-Japanese struggle. He taught that the struggle for forming the anti-imperialist united front should also be strengthened further still to enlist all forces in the struggle for annihilating Japanese imperialism.

He taught that in order to carry out these tasks all commanding personnel and soldiers must heighten their vigilance against the enemy's policy for creating dissension among the nations, expose and shatter the enemy's sinister design and false propaganda and raise the class consciousness of the people so as to make them join in the just common struggle and that combined operations with the Chinese anti-Japanese units must further be strengthened.

The great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung clearly indicated the concrete tasks to more firmly build up the Korean People's Revolutionary Army politically, ideologically and in military technique in conformity with the prevailing situation and the requirement of the development of the revolution, and further expand and strengthen its ranks, and vigorously conduct its activities and administer decisive blows to the Japanese imperialists.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed to this effect:

...Every commanding officer and soldier must strive to expand our armed ranks. At the same time, they must get a deep grasp of the Marxist-Leninist theories, the revolutionary idea of the proletariat, study the guerilla tactics and become proficient in handling their weapons....

Saying that voluntary discipline was a source of combat power and an important guarantee of victory, he taught that a monolithic unity must be achieved between comrades, between superiors and inferiors, between commanding personnel and soldiers to make the ranks of the Revolutionary Army invincible.

And he taught that "punitive operations" of the enemy must be smashed by resourceful guerilla tactics and the struggle for destroying roads and burning down the enemy's munitions depots be unfolded extensively to frustrate their support to the front and their transport of war supplies.

In particular, to hasten the ultimate victory of the revolution he called upon the entire people to widely unfold various forms of mass struggle against the aggressive war of Japanese imperialism and make full preparations so that all-people resistance could be put up in all parts of the country in combination with the military activities of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army.

The appeal of Comrade Kim Il Sung aroused the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and the entire Korean people to a new struggle. In accordance with his line, the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army actively conducted rear-harassing operations such as assault of towns and attack on the enemy's military installations and gave telling blows to him. The workers obstructed the enemy's production of war supplies and projects for expanding military installations by continued and vigorous large-scale strikes and sabotages against the Japanese imperialists' war of aggression. Meanwhile, the peasants put up a stubborn struggle against the Japanese imperialists' policy of forcible expropriation.

The organizational network of the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, an organization of anti-Japanese national united front, gained in scope and the struggles of the people of all walks of life were united under the banner of anti-Japanese struggle. The struggle against the war policy of Japanese imperialism was thus unfolded more vigorously as a nationwide struggle. Indeed, the line of struggle set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung and his appeal inspired the Korean People's Revolutionary Armymen and our people with confidence in victory of the revolution and served as a banner vigorously encouraging them to wage an active struggle for bringing the restoration of the fatherland earlier.

Through the struggle for implementing his line the internal forces of the Korean revolution were built up more solidly and the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle of our people with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its axis was on the steady rise. The struggle gave a heavy blow to the Japanese imperialists' aggression on the continent and accelerated their defeat.

By reclarifying the line of anti-Japanese national united front and anti-imperialist common front and splendidly realizing it at a time when the anti-imperialist struggle was being waged on an international scale, Comrade Kim Il Sung made a great contribution to the development of the world revolutionary movement.

Marking the 35th anniversary of the meeting of commanding personnel and soldiers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, our people are now filled with an adamant resolve to unite closer around the Leader and frustrate the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists and accelerate the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the nation-wide victory of the Korean revolution.

Cha Sang Muk

Wise Guidance of the Leader

An Unforgettable Thing

One year has already passed since bus service was opened to our village, but I remember it all as if it had been yesterday.

It happened around this time last year.

I was doing kitchen work in my home, when I heard the children shouting outdoors: "Bus comes! Bus comes!"

At first I gave no attention to their shouts, thinking that they must be playing at bus drivers. I knew, of course, that the fatherly Leader had announced the project to open bus service to all rural villages and, accordingly, our mountain village would also have it. But I had thought it would be hardly possible to cut valleys to lay roads and build bridges and open bus service here in one or two years.

Our village—Yonpung-ri, Changsong county—nestles deep in the most mountainous area of North Pyongan Province.

To come here people had to walk along an upward winding path across twelve gorges, the path on which even ox-carts could not drive.

I was continuing with my work in kitchen, when my grandson came into the kitchen hurriedly and took me out by the hand.

He told me to go and see the bus sent to our village by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and took me to the village square, where I saw a rural bus.

At the moment I was so deeply moved that a lump stood in my throat. Now bus service was open to our sky-kissing mountain village! I could not utter a word but merely felt the bus with my hands.

The bus conductress said:

The people in Changsong county hewed steep mountains and valleys to build roads, hundreds of *ri* long, and scores of bridges, wholeheartedly upholding the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of opening bus service to all rural villages. And the Leader personally sent many buses for us. Thus bus service was opened to all the villages in our mountain county of Changsong.

I think it unnecessary to explain here how things are going on with the bus-service project in other rural villages more favourable geographically than our county.

That day I, looking up far to the sky in the direction of Pyongyang, offered the deepest thanks to the Leader for his great favour to us peasants and wished him a long life in good health.

Kim Bo Pae
Yonpung-ri, Changsong County
North Pyongan Province

(Continued from Page 2)

People Themselves Have Changed Beyond Recognition

What has changed in Changsong thanks to the wise guidance of the Leader is not merely the appearance of its mountains and rivers and the living conditions of the people. The people themselves have changed out of recognition.

Before liberation, many in Changsong had to go around for days to find a person who would read a letter for them. Now they work as public figures, scientists, technicians or management personnel of co-operative farms and local industry factories. Those who were called "boors" appear on the stage in Pyongyang or take part in athletic meets at the provincial seat and in the capital.

At present, one third of the county's population are workers and their families, and more than half of its inhabitants are students or graduates of middle schools, higher technical schools and colleges.

Before liberation there was only one primary school in the county seat. Now, in the county there is a higher agricultural school and on the average every *ri* has one middle school. In a village like Wangpung-ri, a school functions for a small number of pupils.

In Pungdok-ri, 40 kilometres away from the township or in the hamlet at the foot of the Piraebong hill and other villages, that is to say, everywhere in the county, all traces of old thatched huts and cottages have been obliterated, the sunny side of mountain bottoms being occupied by nice tile-roofed houses.

This mountainous area is where only the murmur of streams and the howling of wild beasts were heard. Things are quite different now. In the evening villagers spend a pleasant time, looking in on television at their homes, and the film projector throws good pictures on the screen in each village.

This is what the present-day Changsong is like and how its people fare.

To immortalize the great favour of the Leader who has brought them such a new, bountiful and cultured life, they erected a tall monument on the summit of the Munji mountain ridges. On it they inscribed in letters of gold the words of the Leader: **"The people of Changsong should build a fine communist paradise in the land of Changsong."**

Today the Changsong county which got rid of all the centuries-old backwardness and poverty by virtue of the Leader's wise guidance is advancing towards socialism and communism on a par with towns and plains.

Pak Ju Sol

As instructed by the Leader, people in Changsong raise many grass-eating, domestic animals

The Role of the County in Our Country

In his speech "Let Us Radically Improve the People's Living Standards by Strengthening the Role of the County and Further Developing Local Industry and Agriculture" at the Changsong Joint Conference of Local Party and Economic Functionaries, Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great Leader of the revolution, clarified a series of questions concerning the county including the question of its role in the development of the local economy and culture.

The respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...The county in our country is a base for linking towns with the countryside in all fields of politics, economy and culture, for eliminating the differences between towns and the countryside and raising the level of the countryside to the advanced level of towns." ("On Questions of Management of the Socialist Economy," Vol. II, Korean ed., p. 493.)

The administrative system in our country consists of the central authority, province, county and *ri*. The province is an intermediate unit between the central authority and the county. It is the county which plays the most important role in local administration. Our country has more than 200 counties. The county is the lowest unit of administrative guidance, which directly guides *ri* and the workers' settlements. It plays an important part in linking towns with the countryside, in eliminating the distinctions between them, developing all regions in the country and building socialism and communism successfully.

In order to build socialism and communism successfully, all regions in the country, irrespective of towns and the countryside, plains and mountain areas, must be developed equally.

To develop the local economy and culture and, particularly, to carry out successfully such a difficult and complex task as to give correct guidance to the objects like the regionally scattered farm villages and abolish the differences between town and country, we must designate a certain area as the unit of unified guidance and, with it as the base, must give guidance directly to all work centres within that area.

The size of this unit must be moderate, and within the bounds of the unit there must be no significant differences in natural, geographical or other conditions, and it should be provided with the conditions for giving unified and comprehensive guidance in all the work in it. In our country the county has all these conditions.

The county has some 10,000 *chongbo* of arable land on an average. So its size is moderate in guiding agriculture and all the other work within that area, and there are no significant differences in natural and geographical conditions within its bounds.

The county has its Party committee, people's committee, cooperative farm management committee and other guiding bodies and functionaries and technical personnel, that are capable of directing all work in the county satisfactorily. Not only this. The county has a farm machine station, irrigation administration office, farm implement factory and other technical means as well as educational, cultural and public health institutions.

All these provide the material conditions for smoothly carrying out the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside.

In our country, therefore, the county serves as the regional unit and as the base for giving direct, unified and comprehensive guidance to the rural work and to all local affairs and plays a really great part in our socialist construction.

The county is a political base for directly organizing and guiding the execution of Party policies and bringing them to the countryside.

It is through the county that the Party lines and policies and the provincial measures taken in accordance with them are disseminated in farm villages and the workers' settlements. Through the medium of the county the inhabitants in these areas accept the Party policies, and they carry them through and fulfil the revolutionary tasks under the organizational guidance of the county.

The county is a base for developing the local industry and a supply centre for the countryside.

In our country the local industry is developed with the county as a unit. The county directly organizes and guides the development of agriculture.

Many local-industry factories built with the county as a unit play a great role in strengthening the ties between industry and agriculture, accelerating the socialist rural construction and eliminating the differences between town and country. The local-industry factories, whose chief aim is to produce consumer goods with local materials, purchase and process timely agricultural products and those produced as a sideline by the peasants, thereby contributing to the boost of their incomes and stimulating the development of agriculture and sideline production in the countryside. They also have a great part in popularizing in the countryside the advanced methods of enterprise management, production culture and techniques of industry and in bringing the ideological influence of the working class to the peasants.

The county directly organizes and guides agriculture, along with local industry, for its steady development, and greatly helps the realization of assistance of industry to agriculture.

The county cooperative farm management committee exercises the unified control over the agro-technicians and state enterprises in the service of agriculture such as farm machine station within the county, makes them effectively serve the agricultural production in cooperative farms and helps them to organize their management by the industrial methods and strengthen their technical guidance in agricultural production.

In this course the production ties between industry and agriculture are strengthened, the rural technical revolution is promoted and the influence of the working class on the peasants is increased in all spheres of technology, culture and ideology. In this way the management committee steps up the process of bringing co-operative ownership constantly closer to ownership by the whole people, of eliminating the lag of agriculture behind industry in the economic management and raising the level of agricultural productive force to that of industry, thereby giving powerful stimulus to rapid development of the socialist countryside and eradication of the differences between town and country.

The county plays a key role as a supply centre for the countryside. Agricultural products come to towns through the county channels and it is through the county that industrial products are supplied to the countryside. The county as a supply centre, therefore, makes much for strengthening the economic ties between town and country and improving the living standards of the working people, the rural inhabitants in particular.

The population of the rural areas and workers' settlements under the county's jurisdiction will account for at least one half of the entire population even when socialist construction has made further progress and the urban population has increased. Since farm villages are dispersed, it would hardly be possible to set up a supply centre in every rural *ri* even when a communist society has been realized in future. Even under communism, therefore, in our country the county will still be the economic base that links towns with the countryside, and the supply centre for the countryside.

The county also serves as the base which connects towns with the countryside also in the realm of culture and which introduces the advanced socialist culture into the rural areas.

The county seat has schools, hospitals, cinema houses, bookshops, libraries and welfare establishments.

This provides the inhabitants in the county seat and villages with the material conditions for enhancing levels of their general knowledge and culture and creating the socialist culture of life in localities. Turning all these conditions to good account, the county trains the Party cadres, managerial staff and technical cadres for its own use, does away with the outmoded manners of life and customs of the peasants by making its seat exemplary in these respects and quickly introduces the advanced urban culture into farm villages, thereby accelerating their cultural development.

As seen above, the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has wisely led us to strengthen the county, on the basis of a scientific analysis of its great role as a regional unit and base in the building of socialism and communism in our country.

Now all the counties in our country promote development of the socialist countryside and overall development of politics, economy and culture in localities and give a more powerful impetus to elimination of the distinctions between town and country.

Li Chan Sun

Revolutionary Document Containing Strategic Line of Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle

It is five years since the great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's work of genius "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" was published in the inaugural issue of the theoretical magazine "Tricontinental," organ of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In this work, he clarified the principled stand of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle and put forward the correctest strategic and tactical line and ways of this struggle.

Pointing to the fact that imperialism and colonialism headed by U.S. imperialism are still making desperate attempts to retain their former positions and regain their lost ground in Asia, Africa and Latin America, though they are dealt hard blows by the powerful liberation struggle of the peoples in these areas, Comrade Kim Il Sung made it clear in his work that the people cannot but continue their struggle until imperialism is totally wiped off the face of the earth.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"The oppressed peoples can liberate themselves only through struggle. This is a simple and clear truth confirmed by history. It is necessary to expose the false propaganda of the imperialists and thoroughly dispel the illusion that the imperialists will give up their positions in the colonies and dependent countries with good will. Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation. As long as imperialism plunders and oppresses small and weak nations by force, it remains an inalienable right of the oppressed nations to rise up in arms and fight against the aggressors." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 540.)

This programmatic teaching of the respected and beloved Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung elucidates the principled stand which should be maintained by the oppressed peoples in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

The imperialists will not withdraw from Asia, Africa and Latin America of their own accord, nor will they bestow genuine independence and freedom upon the peoples in the colonies and dependent countries.

The peoples who have newly won political independence, casting off the yoke of imperialism, should crush the subversive activities of foreign imperialism and domestic forces of reaction, tear down their economic strongholds, strengthen the revolutionary forces and set up a progressive social system. And they should strive to build an independent national economy and national culture. Only in this way can they defend the already-won independence, advance the revolution and achieve the prosperity of their countries and nations.

At the same time, the peoples who have attained independence are confronted with the difficult and weighty task of aiding the liberation struggle of the peoples still held under the colonial yoke of imperialism.

In his work, Comrade Kim Il Sung, defining the historical task of the national liberation movement in this way, declared that all the struggles of the peoples of newborn independent states, together with those of the peoples of colonial and dependent countries, are contributing to the struggle of the world people for entombing imperialism and colonialism in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Expounded in the work is the strategic and tactical line and ways of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Comrade Kim Il Sung instructed that to fight imperialism, it is imperative above all to concentrate the spearhead of attack on U.S. imperialism, the ringleader of world imperialism.

The U.S. imperialists are opposing the socialist countries, brutally suppressing the liberation struggle of the tricontinental peoples, further stepping up their subversive and disruptive manoeuvres to reenslave new-born independent countries for plunder and persisting in their malignant schemes to split and disintegrate the revolutionary forces of the world.

Specifically, the U.S. imperialists are now directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia, expanding the aggressive war in Indochina more viciously and continuing with their aggressive machinations in south Korea, far from pulling their aggression troops out of there.

This indicates that, without fighting against U.S. imperialism, peace in Asia and the world cannot be safeguarded and each country cannot carry its revolutionary cause to success.

Reality urgently calls for the correctest line of anti-imperialist struggle, which renders it possible to successfully frustrate the most wicked, reactionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism aimed at obliterating the world revolution and promote the development of the world revolution and the national liberation revolution at an accelerated pace.

Comrade Kim Il Sung set forth in his work the classical proposition reflecting this very demand of reality.

Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"If the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are defeated in any part of the world, it will be a very good thing for all peoples of the world. It is necessary, therefore, to form the broadest possible anti-U.S. united front to isolate U.S. imperialism completely, and hit it in unity wherever it extends its talons of aggression. This alone will make it possible to disperse and weaken the force of U.S. imperialism to the maximum and to lead the people with their decidedly superior power to defeat U.S. imperialism on all fronts." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 541.)

At present, the U.S. imperialists are seeking to strangulate the world revolutionary forces chiefly by means of conquering one by one revolutionary countries, small and divided. Under this situation it is very important to strengthen the anti-U.S. united front and anti-U.S. joint action still further, strike telling blows at the enemy and disperse his forces to the maximum.

The victory in one front against U.S. imperialism leads to sapping their forces that much and hastening the victory in other fronts.

In particular, now that the U.S. imperialists are directing the spearhead of aggression to Asia, and Asia is the fiercest front of anti-imperialist struggle and its main arena, it is essential for successful advancement of the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle that the peoples of Asian revolutionary countries opposing U.S. imperialism form the anti-U.S. united front and take an anti-U.S. joint action.

It is related with the fundamental problem of foiling the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war and winning the victory of revolution in Asia and, furthermore, defending peace and security in the world and successfully accelerating the triumph of the anti-imperialist revolutionary struggle on a world-wide scale.

The peoples of all revolutionary countries in Asia, therefore, should further strengthen the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. united front and unfold the anti-U.S. joint struggle vigorously and thus administer more powerful collective counterblows to the aggression of U.S. imperialism in Asia and thwart its stratagem designed to "let Asians fight Asians."

Along with this, to defeat the imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists the solidarity of peoples of all revolutionary countries in the world should be further strengthened.

Especially, in the work Comrade Kim Il Sung, teaching that the difference in social system and political ideas can never be an obstacle to the united struggle and concerted action against U.S. imperialism, expounded the question of principle that no one must attach primary importance to his own specific national or partisan interests in strengthening and developing the anti-U.S. united front.

This is indeed the most just line which renders it possible to smash up the insidious destroy-one-by-one strategy of U.S. imperialism and its splitting intrigues with the organized unity and collective counter attack of revolutionary forces and push forward the revolution in each country and the world revolution simultaneously.

Besides, the work gives an exposition of the question of defending the triumphant revolution in the common struggle against imperialism.

The publication of "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle," a brilliant work authored by the great Leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung, marked an epochal occasion in precipitating the total destruction of imperialism led by U.S. imperialism and bringing about a new revolutionary turn in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

This immortal work of his is continuously calling forth a storm of response among the revolutionary peoples of the world and demonstrating its great vitality in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

No force on earth, no double-dealing war policy of the U.S. imperialists can arrest the struggle of the world revolutionary peoples who are forging ahead beneath the banner of anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle.

Kim Yun Sik

Joint Communique

between DPRK Government Delegation and ARY Government Delegation Released

A joint communique between the government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen was published in Pyongyang on August 4.

The joint communique says that the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen headed by His Excellency Mohsin Al Aini, Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Yemen, paid an official visit to the DPRK from July 27 to August 1, 1972, upon the invitation of the DPRK government.

It continues:

Premier Kim Il Sung, Head of State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the government delegation of the Arab Republic of Yemen and had a talk with it in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

During the visit talks were held between the DPRK government delegation and the government delegation of the ARY.

At the talks held in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding the two sides informed each other of the conditions and situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on consolidating and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the two countries and other questions of mutual concern and reached a unanimity of views on questions discussed.

The ARY government delegation highly appreciated the achievements made by the Korean people in the socialist revolution and socialist construction under the correct leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader, and expressed full support to and firm solidarity with them in their struggle for expediting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

The ARY government delegation warmly supported and welcomed the publication of the north-south joint statement with the three principles of national reunification laid down by Premier Kim Il Sung as its main content and strongly held that the foreign aggression troops under the cloak of the "UN forces" must be withdrawn from south Korea at once and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without delay, now that a basis for reunifying the country by the united efforts of the Korean nation itself, rejecting the interference of outside forces, has been laid.

The Korean side expressed deep thanks to the government and people of the ARY for their strong support to the just struggle of the government and people of the DPRK for achieving the country's reunification independently by the united efforts of the nation and in a peaceful way without interference of any outside force.

The Korean side warmly hailed the achievements the people of the ARY have made under the correct leadership of the Republican Council with His Excellency Abdul Rahman Al Eriani as its Chairman in their struggle to defend the republican system, smashing all the subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and colonialists, and rehabilitate the destroyed economy and develop the national economy and national culture and expressed firm solidarity for their just struggle.

The Yemeni side explained the cause of the Palestinian people who are fighting for restoring their lost territory and the state and national cause of Yemen and the struggle of the Arab states whose territories were occupied in the aggression committed by the Israeli Zionists in 1967 under the aegis of the imperialists, an extension of the aggression in 1948.

The Yemeni side expressed deep gratitude to the DPRK government for supporting the ARY, the Palestinian revolution and the just struggle of the Arab nation and denouncing the aggression of the Israeli Zionists.

Both sides expressed joy over the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the ARY are developing day by day and evinced the firm belief that these relations would expand and develop in various fields in the future.

The joint communique further says:

Both sides unanimously pointed out that today the general trend of development of the situation is taking a course favorable to the people fighting for peace and democracy, national independence and socialism and unfavorable to imperialism and the enemies of the people.

Both sides reassured their resolution to strongly oppose the aggression of the Israeli Zionists against the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples and actively support the struggle of all the people of the world against imperialism and colonialism and for defence of the national independence and sovereignty and fully support the cause of anti-imperialist struggle of the Asian and African peoples.

Both sides call for active support to the struggle of the three Indochinese peoples against U.S. aggression. Both sides held that the United States must stop at once the escalation of its war of aggression in Viet Nam and other parts of Indochina and withdraw its aggression troops and that the questions of each country of Indochina must be solved by its people.

Both sides express firm solidarity with all the peoples of the world who are fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for liberation and consolidation of the national independence and social progress.

Spokesman of DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Statement

Flaying U.S. Imperialists' Bombing Raids on Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

The spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement on August 6 denouncing the continued bombing committed by the U.S. imperialists on the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam frantically and more viciously.

From July 26 to 30 the U.S. imperialists destroyed streets, schools, hospitals, factories and enterprises in Haiphong and many dwelling houses on its outskirts and committed without hesitation the brutal atrocities of bombing and devastating many provincial seats by mobilizing a large number of aircraft, the statement pointed out, and went on:

This reveals more glaringly the aggressive nature of the fraudulent din of "peace" and "army cutback" vociferously advertised by U.S. imperialism and clearly shows that the U.S. imperialists are the most truculent, brigandish aggressors.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people vehemently denounce the extremely barbarous bombing perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists against the Vietnamese people and fully support the July 31 statement of the DRVN Foreign Ministry.

The statement stressed:

The DPRK Government and the Korean people will render active assistance to the end with utmost efforts to the heroic Vietnamese people in their struggle till they win final victory in the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the common enemy.

The DPRK Government and the Korean people strongly hold that the U.S. imperialists should immediately discontinue their brutal bombing and mine-laying against the DRVN and withdraw at once from South Viet Nam and the rest of Indochina, taking their aggression troops and lethal weapons along, and the Viet Nam question should be solved in accordance with the 7-point proposal of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam.

Our Policies and Proposals for National Reunification (8)

July 20, 1956

The National Conference of Youth and Students sent a message to the youth and students in the southern half of the Republic in connection with the national festival of youth and students to be held in celebration of the 11th anniversary of the August 15 liberation and the 6th World Festival of Youth and Students, to the following effect:

We should gather together to celebrate the August 15 liberation anniversary sharing joy.

Greeting with an immense delight and excitement the national festival of youth and students commemorating the liberation day, the entire youth and students in the northern half of the Republic eagerly hope that south Korean youth and students will come to the northern half.

All conveniences will be provided to the south Korean youth and students visiting the northern half of the Republic.

Youth and students coming in groups, sports teams and art troupes will be welcome, and even individuals will be cordially received.

Men, in group or individual, coming as ordinary tourists will also be welcome.

All the material facilities for their travel and stay will be accorded by our side.

It is hoped that the south Korean youth and students should also take part, as representatives of one and the same nation, in the 6th World Festival of Youth and Students to be held in Moscow in 1957.

It is suggested that a joint preparatory committee for this purpose be organized, including the south Korean students.

To form the joint preparatory committee, talks should be held between the representatives of north and south Korean youth and students.

The place of contact between the representatives may be fixed by the south Korean youth and students—it may be either Seoul or Pyongyang or any other place chosen by them.

August 24, 1956

With regard to the exchange of information on the prevention of epidemics, the Minister of Public Health of the DPRK addressed a statement to the south Korean "Minister of Public Health and Social Affairs" as follows:

With a sincere desire to protect better the lives and health of the people both in north and south Korea, one and the same nation,

1) Talks be held as soon as possible between the DPRK Ministry of Public Health and the south Korean public health authorities at a place regarded convenient by both sides to discuss specific problems for exchange at an early date, first of all, information on the prevention of epidemics,

2) An early reply to the above-mentioned proposal is requested.

October 13, 1956

The Central Committee of the League of Democratic Youth of Korea sent a letter inviting representatives of the south Korean youth and student organizations and individual youth and students to its 4th Congress. The letter said as follows:

With a sincere wish to exchange views at its 4th Congress on the possibility of making contacts and establishing relations in science, culture, arts, and sports between youth and students of north and south Korea, the League of Democratic Youth of Korea

1) Requests the organizations of south Korean youth and students to send to this Congress delegations consisting of some 5 persons each or visitors' groups each with more persons,

2) Will also cordially welcome those Korean youth and students at home and abroad regardless of their profession and religion, who may attend this Congress in an individual capacity.

Ninth Anniversary of Victorious August Revolution of the Congo (B)

The victorious August revolution of the Congolese (B) people is an epoch-making event which opened up a new phase in their history and exerted a great inspiring influence on the anti-imperialist national liberation struggle of the African people.

Since the triumph of the revolution on August 13, 1963, the Congolese (B) people have scored great achievements in their struggle for consolidating the political independence of the country and building an independent national economy.

They are laying a foundation for "building up an independent national economy on the basis of the principle of socialism," in the field of economy. They nationalized all the companies of foreign monopolies and of late, have built a cement factory, metallurgical plant, combined textile factory and factory for smoking and drying fishes, which rely on the domestic resources, and are boosting their production. Production in the state-run agricultural companies, cooperatives and stock-farms also is on the steady increase.

They have taken a series of measures to strengthen combat power of the National People's Army while enhancing the role of the Political Bureau in the army with an aim at firmly defending the revolutionary gains.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Congolese (B) people on these successes, on the ninth anniversary of the victorious August revolution, their national holiday.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of the Korean people, pointed out:

"...**The imperialists headed by the U.S. imperialists will never quit the arena of history of their own accord. Dreaming of its old positions, imperialism is making desperate efforts to recover its lost footholds and is trying to find a way out in aggression and war to save itself from the doom.**" ("Progressive Journalists of the Five Continents, Wield Your Powerful Revolutionary Pen and Sternly Condemn U.S. Imperialism," Eng. ed., p. 3.)

In a frenzied attempt to check the revolutionary advance of the Congolese (B) people the U.S. imperialists and their stooges are resorting to all sorts of manoeuvrings.

Recently the Portuguese colonialists under the support and manipulation of the U.S. imperialists have got frantic with demagogism, saying that coup d'etat was staged in the Congo (B), and then imperialists and their lackeys committed a gangsterlike aggressive act of intruding many planes into the territorial air of the Congo (B). Further, they are instigating counter-revolutionary elements to perpetrate sabotage and subversion, supplying them with weapons and funds.

However, the U.S. imperialists and their stooges can never block the way ahead of the Congolese (B) people who are dynamically advancing holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Today the Congolese (B) people positively support the Korean people in their just struggle for driving the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops out of south Korea and for reunifying the country independently and peacefully.

Firmly believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries sealed in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. common struggle will, in the future, further strengthen and develop, the Korean people sincerely wish great successes to the Congolese (B) people who are forging ahead towards socialism under the leadership of President Marien Ngouabi.

Warm Congratulations to People of Singapore on Seventh Independence Anniversary

The people of Singapore traversed a path of ordeals filled with tears of blood under the colonial rule of the British imperialists for a long period of more than 100 years.

The British imperialists converted Singapore into a military strategic base for intensified aggression and plunder in Asia, into a trade centre between the Far East and Europe, and ruthlessly exploited and oppressed her people.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved Leader of our people, taught:

"**Where there is oppression, there is bound to be resistance. It is inevitable that the oppressed peoples should fight for their emancipation.**" (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 540.)

The people of Singapore rose up in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the freedom and liberation of the country. Through their protracted anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist struggle they could withdraw from the Federation of Malaysia, a tool of neo-colonialism of the British imperialists, and attain the independence of the country.

Singapore's independence in August 1965 was an event of great significance in the struggle of her people for the creation of a new life.

Since independence the Singapore people have scored a number of successes in the struggle for eradicating the vicious aftermaths of foreign imperialism and colonialism, consolidating national independence and building a new life.

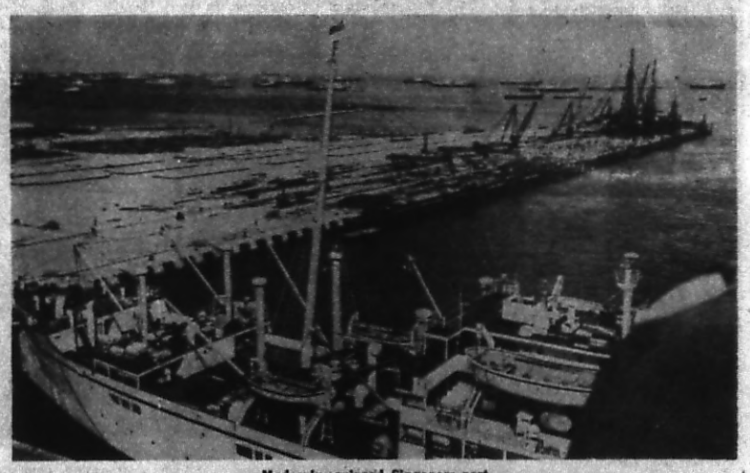
In particular, they are exerting much efforts to develop foreign trade which holds an overwhelming proportion in the economy of the country. They are now further expanding and developing trade with many countries including our country.

Since the establishment of consular relations between our country and Singapore, trade has been increased and economic and cultural exchange briskly conducted between the two countries.

The Korean people believe that the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the peoples of the two countries will be further strengthened and developed in the days to come.

Warmly congratulating the Singapore people on the seventh anniversary of their national independence, our people wish them yet greater success in their struggle for developing the national economy and creating a new life.

Chin Bang Hun



Modernly-equipped Singapore port

Spokesman of DPRK Red Cross Society Delegation Issues Statement

on Impossibility of Opening the Full-dress Talks on August 5

The spokesman of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society issued on August 4 a statement in connection with the fact that it became impossible to open the full-dress talks on August 5.

The statement said:

Now the entire Korean people are waiting for an early opening of the full-dress talks between the Red Cross organizations of north and south Korea.

As already known, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society proposed at the last 23rd preliminary talks to open the full-dress talks on August 5 in order to bring the north and south Red Cross preliminary talks to an early conclusion and go over to the full-dress talks, and the south Korean side also agreed to it.

This proposal of our delegation reflects the ardent desire of the families and relatives separated from each other in the north and the south as well as the entire fellow countrymen to see the door of reunification open wide at an early date and fully accords with the ideal of the north-south joint statement for promoting the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Our delegation, proceeding from lofty compatriotism and humanitarian stand, has made all its efforts to speed up the talks with success from the first days and showed all sincerity to settle other procedural matters of the full-dress talks at an early date.

But, contrary to the hope of our side, the discussion of other procedural matters ran up against difficulties unexpectedly. Thus, it has become impossible to open the full-dress talks on August 5 as proposed by our side.

The delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society regrets that the full-dress talks are delayed behind the scheduled date and hopes the south Korean side will show a sincere attitude for an early conclusion of the preliminary talks.

Our delegation will work in all sincerity and make every effort in future too, as in the past, to come up to the expectation of the Korean people in the north and the south and promote the independent, peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the three principles of the joint statement of the north and the south.

U.S. Imperialist Aggressors Keep Committing Criminal Act of Introducing Heavy and Automatic Weapons into Headquarters Area of Military Armistice Commission

The 404th meeting of secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held at Panmunjom on August 3 at the proposal of our side.

At the meeting Lieutenant Colonel Pak Ik Su, Assistant Secretary of our side, lodged a stern protest with the enemy side against the fact that of late the U.S. imperialists committed the criminal act of illegally introducing machineguns into the southern portion of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission in crude violation of the Armistice Agreement, and called the enemy side to account for this.

The U.S. imperialist aggressor troops brought 20 light machineguns on 10 occasions in one day of July 26 when the 24th meeting of the preliminary talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations was held. In the period from July 3 to August 1, they committed the criminal act of illegally introducing on 230 occasions more than 460 heavy and light machineguns into the southern portion of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission along the road leading to the joint security area.

The Assistant Secretary of our side emphasized: These acts of the U.S. imperialist aggressors patently show that today when the full-dress talks between the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations is forthcoming and a good atmosphere is being created for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, they have revealed their black-hearted intention to maintain tension as ever at Panmunjom and, furthermore, hamper visits and negotiations between the north and south.

He strongly demanded the enemy side to immediately take all the illegally introduced machineguns out of the Demilitarized Zone and take responsible steps against the recurrence of similar acts.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors who committed the criminal act of introducing heavy and automatic weapons into the southern portion of the headquarters area of the Military Armistice Commission adjacent to the joint security area, should bear full responsibility for all the consequences which may affect the activities of the organs supervising the armistice and the north and south Korean Red Cross organizations, he stressed.

Friendship Visits

★ The delegation of the Chinese side headed by Tu Hsing-yuan, Vice-Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power of the People's Republic of China and Chinese Director General of the Board of Directors of the Korea-China Amnokgang Hydro-Electric Power Company, left Pyongyang by train on July 29. It had attended a regular meeting of the board held in Pyongyang.

★ The delegation of the Kivukoni University, a party school in the United Republic of Tanzania, headed by D.T. Lukindo, Vice-President of the University, which had visited our country on the invitation of the National Economy University, left Pyongyang on the afternoon of August 1 by plane.

★ Lazaro Pena Gonzalez, Member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and Chairman of the Labour Committee of the C.C. of the Party, heading a government friendship delegation of the Republic of Cuba to our country, arrived in Pyongyang on August 1 by plane.

★ A delegation of Free Town, the capital of the Republic of Sierra Leone, headed by its Mayor De Te Akibo Bas came to Pyongyang on August 1 by air to visit our country on the invitation of the Pyongyang City People's Committee.

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